



# **The MRPT Digest** **(7.0)**

***As after the Congress #7***

***Compiled May 18, 2018***

## **SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION**

The MRPT digest is a document containing all the needed information concerning the Moderate-Radical Party of Talossa. Its purpose is to keep all the information, regulations and rules relevant and up-to-date, easily accessible for every party member or prospective member. This document is free and can be handed to anyone by special request, if needed, to prove the transparent nature of the party.

The MRPT was founded by Glüc da Dhi and Alèxandreu Soleighfred in August, 2011. Initially known as simply the Moderate Radical Party (MRP), the name was changed in 2012 to avoid confusion with a pre-existing party having the same acronym.

# **SECTION 2. KEY STATUTE**

## **PART I. THE MRPT**

**#1.** The Moderate Radical Party of Talossa is a political party in the Kingdom of Talossa.

**#2.** The symbol of the MRPT is a seahorse.

**#3.** The official colors of the MRPT are #126ECC (Moderate Blue) and #FF6600 (Radical Orange).

**#4.** The official logo of the MRPT shall be the one described in a separate section of the Party Digest, titled "Section 3: Party Logo".

**#5.** The primary goals of the MRPT as an organisation are, amongst others, the following:

5.1. To represent its' members and other MRPT voters in the Cosâ and provincial assemblies.

5.2. To constructively contribute to Talossan politics.

5.3. To promote activity, individual freedom, diversity, democracy and other moderate-radical values in Talossa.

5.4. To stand for the protection of both Talossan democracy and the Talossan monarchy.

5.5. To support the cause of Moderate Radicalism in Talossa.

5.6. To give its members an opportunity to engage actively in Talossan politics.

**#6.** The MRPT is composed by Party Members. Party Members can be appointed to Party Offices. (see parts II and III)

## **PART II. MEMBERS**

**#7.** Every Talossan can apply for membership in the MRPT. New members will be approved as soon as they have the support of at least 1/3 of Party Members. If within one week support for the application has not been given by 1/3 of the members or if within one week more than 10% of the members have objected to the application, a Referendum will be held on the matter. (See Part IV)

**#8.** Every Party Member can quit the party by simply and clearly stating his wish. Party membership is renounced once a Member has stated his desire to quit or loses his Talossan citizenship or dies.

**#9.** Members can be removed from the party by a vote of at least 2/3 at the Party Congress. Such a vote will only be held if at least 1/3 of the members sign a petition asking for such a vote. During the Congress, the member who is the subject of this vote will still have full voting rights.

### **PART III. PARTY OFFICES.**

**#10.** The Party Leader is the elected leader of the party. He is responsible for every party office that isn't filled by any other member, except that of campaign leader.

**#11.** If the Party Leader resigns, is no longer a party member or is removed by the members of the party in a Referendum, or whenever this is required by the Congress regulations, an election will be held according to Part IV or the Key Statute or, in case this happens to coincide with the party Congress, the Congress regulations. Until a new Party Leader is elected, the Vice Party Leader will serve as an interim Party Leader.

**#12.** The Party Whip is the leader of the MRPT in the Cosâ. Should the MRPT get seats in the Cosâ, the candidate who was the Cosâ list leader will become Party Whip. The Party Whip is responsible for leading the Clark discussions, getting all the MC's of the party focused and on the same line and, in the absence of a Party Speaker, possibly explaining certain decisions made by the MRPT MC's. Should the Party Whip vacate his Cosâ seats, the MC who was next on the candidate list for that Cosâ becomes the Party Whip.

**#13.** There always must be a Vice Party Leader to replace the Party Leader in case of absence. Should the Party Leader lose his function for whatever reason, the Vice Party Leader will automatically become the Party Leader until a new Party Leader is elected. When the MRPT has a Party Whip, the Party Whip will automatically be Vice Party Leader as well. When the Cosâ is dissolved or when the MRPT vacates all its seats in Cosâ, the former Party Whip will remain the Vice Party Leader until the Party Leader appoints a new Vice Party Leader, or a new Party Whip is appointed.

**#14.** The Party Recruiter is an optional office the Party Leader can appoint. The Party Recruiter's duties include searching for potential party members from the scores of the Talossan Citizens. The Party Recruiter is appointed by the Party Leader. Every member can be a Party Recruiter.

**#15.** The Party Speaker is an optional office the Party Leader can appoint. The Party Speaker's duties include communicating with the outside authorities and citizen, improving the MRPT presence into Talossa, Wittenberg and the Web, including taking care of any information about the MRPT and its members on newspapers and Wikis. He should be able to answer any question regarding the party policy. The Party Speaker is appointed by the Party Leader. Every Member can be a Party Speaker.

**#16.** The Party Secretary is an optional office the Party Leader can appoint. The Party Secretary's duties include updating the Party Digest and other party documents, and conducting elections and referendums (see part IV) outside the Congress and election season. The Party Secretary is appointed by the Party Leader. Every Member can be a Party Secretary.

**#17.** A Provincial Party Leader is an optional office. It is the elected leader of the party in a given province (e. g. Provincial Party Leader in Benito). The Provincial Party Leaders are entitled to make decisions concerning the presence and partisan activity in a given province and approve Provincial Party Statutes. Those decisions need to be in accordance with the party policy and may be vetoed by the Party Leader. The Provincial Party Leader may be elected anytime by an Election or during

the Congress. Only Party Members from a given province are entitled to vote in the Provincial Party Leader elections.

#### **PART IV. PARTY DECISION MAKING OUTSIDE ELECTORAL SEASON.**

**#18.** Internal party decision making can take forms of an Election, or a Referendum.

**#19.** An Election is a form of a party decision in which the members have the choice between a number of candidates for the appointment of an authority.

**#20.** When an election is announced outside congress, any member, who is eligible for the position, can write himself in the list of candidates. This period lasts for 3 days since the Elections started. An Election takes a week to be officially valid, if 2/3 of the Members have voted. Otherwise, the Elections are to be prolonged for one more week.

**#21.** A Referendum is a vote on a motion concerning the party policy or party regulations or documents, or any other party-related issue not linked with the current Clark or the Leader Election. A Referendum can be called by any Member on any issue on which the party has authority. Any decision made by the party leadership, including appointments, can be subject to a referendum. Once a Referendum has started, every Member has to exclaim his opinion ("PËR", "AUS" or "CON") with optional explanation. Except where otherwise provided a motion passes a referendum if the PËR votes outnumber the CON votes. The Referendum will end after one week, after four days if half of the members plus one have voted, or when there's zero mathematical possibility for a change of the final result.

**#22.** Clauses 17-20 are only valid when there's no Party Congress underway. (See part V.)

**#23.** The party leader will be in charge of any negotiations with the intention of forming a coalition government, assisted by the Party list leader, unless the party congress decides otherwise. Any coalition deal must be approved by a majority of MRPT members in a vote taking at least 3 days.

#### **PART V. PARTY DECISION MAKING DURING ELECTORAL SEASON.**

**#24.** Election season will be defined as the period between the start of the congress and the end of the General Elections, or in case the congress decides not to participate in the elections just the end of the congress.

**#25.** The congress is the gathering of MRPT members for an event of active party decision making held before each General Election.

**#26.** Congress dates and rules are determined by the Congress Regulations (see Section 5: Congress Regulations).

**#27.** After the Congress until the end of the General Elections the Party Leader is allowed to make additional decisions on behalf of the party. The decisions made by the party Congress must be respected as much as possible.

**#28.** All party candidates for the Cosâ have the right to veto a change to the Manifesto.

**#29.** If more than 10% of the party membership or a candidate for the party objects to a decision made by the Party Leader a vote lasting at least 2 days will be held on the matter in which the original decision must get a majority of those who voted.

**#30.** The Manifesto and candidate lists of the party may no longer be amended after the start of the Elections.

**#31.** The Party Leader is responsible for the registration of the party.

**#32.** Both the Party Leader and the Party Whip are registered as party leaders for the Cosâ elections.

**#33.** MRPT members are entitled to any seats the MRPT receives during the election based on the order of the candidate list, once they indicate their willingness to accept seats for the party. Seats that are not accepted or vacated are also assigned based on the order of the candidate list starting with the first spot on the list that wasn't originally assigned a seat

## **PART VI. PROVINCES.**

**#34.** Type A provinces are provinces where the MRPT members in that province have drafted and approved democratically their own statutes, unless they are no longer used.

**#35.** Type B provinces are provinces where the MRPT has no provincial party statutes, but where the MRPT members have democratically elected a provincial party leader.

**#36.** Type C provinces are provinces where the MRPT has no provincial leader and no provincial statutes.

**#37.** In Type A provinces, decisions about provincial candidate lists, provincial office endorsements and provincial party leadership are made along the line of the provincial party statutes. Provincial party statutes may not conflict with the national statutes of the party.

**#38.** In Type B provinces decisions about provincial candidate lists, provincial cooperation with other parties, provincial office endorsements and other provincial party issues are made by the provincial party leader.

**#39.** In Type B provinces, all decisions made by the provincial party leader can be overruled by a majority of the provincial MRPT members. The provincial party leader can also be removed by a majority of the provincial MRPT members. Any MRPT member in that province may call for a vote on provincial party issue.

**#40.** Any MRPT member in a Type B or C province may propose provincial statutes. They can be approved by a 2/3rd majority of the MRPT members in that province.

**#41.** In Type C provinces decisions about provincial issues are made by the national party leader and can be overruled by a majority of national MRPT members.

**#42.** Whenever a provincial party leader in a type B province resigns, is removed from office or is no longer a member of that province or has been in office for more than 15 months or whenever a member in a type C province propose to hold an election on a provincial party leader, an election will be held to elect a new provincial party leader using a preferential voting method.

## **PART VII. PARTY DIGEST, KEY STATUTE AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.**

**#43.** The Party Digest is a collection of all relevant party documents and regulations.

**#44.** The Party Digest consists of sections. The mandatory sections are: Section 1: Introduction; Section 2: Key Statute; Section 3: Party Logo; Section 4: MC Regulations; Section 5: Congress Regulations. New sections may be added to the Digest using an appropriate decision-making procedure.

**#45.** The Party Archive is a document containing all historical information concerning the past Congresses and the relevant information concerning the most recent Congress. It consists of sections corresponding to each Congress, the more recent Congresses first. The Party Archive must include the following information on each Congress: Manifesto, MC list, motions, Senate endorsements, statements, speeches, and more, if needed.

**#46.** The Party Secretary is the main editor of the Party Digest and the Party Archive and is responsible for their content. Old versions of the Party Digest can be stored for future reference. The Party Digest in it's latest version must be publicly available and downloadable, it's location kept known to those interested. Every version of Party Digest must contain a date of it's edition.

**#47.** The Key Statute and Congress regulations may only be amended in a vote in which the PÉR votes outnumber the CON votes by a factor 2 or more.

**#48.** Any major change to documents or other regulations is subject to Referendum or vote at the party Congress, except where otherwise provided.

**#49.** Every Party Member is entitled to correct the typos, orthographical or punctuational mistakes and stylistic errors (such as capitalization of certain words) in the Party Digest or Party Archive (except for citations such as speeches). No word in the document can be added or deleted or otherwise change their meaning this way. No Referendum or Congress voting is needed for such changes to take place. A Member needs to share the corrected document with the Party Secretary or in case of his absence, with the Party Leader, along with description of the changes made. After approval the corrected version becomes active and must be published instead of the old one.

## **SECTION 3. PARTY LOGO**

The official logo of the MRPT is the following:



The Extended logo of the MRPT is the following:



The Talossan Extended logo of the MRPT is the following:



## **SECTION 4. MC REGULATIONS**

**1) No voting on Clarks before the 14th of every month.**

*Exceptions can be made when MC's are absent between the 14th and the 21st*

**2) Discussion on the forum are to be led by the Party Whip starting every 1st day of the Clark. Everyone is expected to contribute before the 10th of each month. Everyone should vote between the 14th and 21st of month.**

*Exceptions can again be made in case of absence.*

**3) Everyone will vote the same way on the VoC, which will be according to the way the majority of MCs.**

**4) All MC's will vote according to the party statutes and party manifesto.**

*Exceptions can be made only if all MC's unanimously agree or as part of a coalition deal.*

**5) MCs will not cosponsor or sponsor bills in the hoppers that are in conflict with party policy, unless this is approved by a majority of MRPT MCs**

**6) On acts not mentioned in the party policy, MC's will try to find consensus and vote the same way in most cases.**

*This is more an intention than a hard policy. There will be cases in which disagreement is too strong and too important in which case not all MC's will vote the same way.*

**7) All MRPT MCs shall represent the whole of Talossa rather than one particular geographic district.**

**8) MRPT MCs should seek a majority approval from the party before accepting a position in a cabinet which does not have the official support of the MRPT.**

**9) Any coalition deal must be approved by a majority of MRPT MC's. All MCs will vote along with the contents of this coalition deal. Exceptions can be made if the conscience of an MC does not allow him/her to vote along with the agreement. He/she must indicate this when the coalition deal is first being discussed."**



## **SECTION 5. CONGRESS REGULATIONS**

### **Congress leader**

The Congress leader will be appointed by the Party Leader before the Congress. He is responsible for running the Congress, organize votes and discussions. He has to appoint a Deputy Congress leader, who will take over in case of absence.

### **Congress**

The exact time and online location will be decided by the Congress leader, who will announce the congress at least two weeks before it starts. In case of early elections, this must be announced a week before it starts. Congress will take at least 4 weeks and must start between 5 and 6 weeks before the start of the election, except in case of early elections.

### **Voting times**

Exact voting times and nominating times are decided by the Congress leader. Votes, especially on the Manifesto and candidate list are preferably longer than the times mentioned in the Congress rules, but may not be shorter. Exceptions can only be made when there is significant time shortage and in case of early elections. The Congress leader may also decide to close voting early, when the result can no longer be changed, even if all members who registered at the Congress would vote.

### **Votes**

All members of the MRPT, who are registered to participate at the congress are entitled to vote. All members of the MRPT are free to register themselves for participating in congress and can do so at any time during or before the congress. In cases of a tie during an election, the congress leader will determine the outcome of the tie by random chance. In cases of a tie during a referendum or an approval or a vote on a motion or amendment, the motion/amendment/etc will be considered to not have passed.

### **Congress agenda**

Congress agenda must be proposed by the Congress leader before the start of the Congress. Around the start of the congress there will be one day to propose amendments to the agenda and one day to vote on them. The agenda must be implemented as well as possible by the Congress leader, but he is free to divert from it, when needed.

### **DISCUSSION SUBJECTS DURING CONGRESS:**

#### **Party leader**

A party leader will be elected if the last election of a Party Leader was more than 12 months ago or if the last political leader resigned, was removed or died shortly before or during the Congress. Motions to remove the current leader can be submitted before congress. If the last party leader was not elected during congress, there will be a vote of at least 3 days to approve the current party leader. Voting on such a motion will take at least 3 days. Electing a party leader will be done using IRV and take at least 3 days. Candidates must announce their candidacy before the

Congress or, if the last political leader loses his function during Congress , have at least 3 days during the Congress to announce their candidacy.

### **Cosâ list leader/future party whip**

The first person on the candidate list will be appointed by the Party Leader after the final Manifesto has been determined. (In case a new Party Leader is elected during Congress this will be done by the new Party Leader.) Members will have at least 3 days to submit a petition replacing the Cosâ list leader with someone else. There will be at least 3 days to vote on such a petition. In case multiple petitions are passed, only the petition with the most PĚR votes will pass. The Cosâ list leader must be eligible to become an MC and may not be a candidate for a seat in the Senäts. The Cosâ list leader must agree to vote along with the Manifesto during the next Cosâ.

### **Statutes, rules, guidelines.**

Anyone can propose to the congress an amendment to or new Key Statutes or regulations. Such proposals must be done before the Congress starts. Voting on such items takes at least one week. The congress leader will decide whether it's possible to implement the new rules during congress. If not, the new rules will be valid immediately after Congress.

### **Manifesto.**

Creating the Manifesto for the next election will be the main part of the Congress discussion. The Manifesto used during the elections before the congress will be used as basic Manifesto. Members may submit amendments to this Manifesto before the Congress. These amendments may replace the entire manifesto. Members will have at least 3 days to vote on these amendments. The amended manifesto will be referred to as the congress manifesto. Should there be no basic manifesto available new manifestos may be proposed by members before the congress. The proposal receiving the most votes in a vote taking at least 3 days will be used as the congress manifesto. After the congress manifesto has been determined there will be at least 2 days for members to propose another round of amendments and at least 3 days to vote on them. After the manifesto has been amended there will be a vote of at least 3 days to vote on the manifesto. If the manifesto passes it will be called the final manifesto. Should the manifesto fail this vote, the party will not participate in the next elections.

### **Cosâ candidates.**

The persons on the candidate list and the order of the candidate list will be determined by the members. This will be done in a vote of at least 3 days, after the manifesto and the Cosâ list leader have been determined. Candidates are allowed to apply before the congress or at any moment before the vote during the congress. Potential Cosâ list leader could also apply for a normal spot on the list before their potential appointment. Should they be appointed their election will stop. The Cosâ list leader will always be number one. Candidates must agree to vote along with the manifesto. Candidates must also indicate the highest spot on the list they are willing to take. Candidates for the Senäts or members who are not eligible for a Cosâ seat may not apply for a spot higher

Spot	Candidates	Elected
1	X	A
2	B,C	
3	D	
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11	E,F	
12		
...		
72		

than spot 11. There will be always be 4 times as many spots on the list as the party received during the last election, with a minimum of 30.

*Example:*

*6 candidates want to be on the candidate list. Candidate A is elected Cosâ list leader, so he will get spot 1. Candidate B and C apply for spot 2. Candidate D for spot 3. Candidate E and F are candidates for the Senäts, so they apply for spot 11. There are 72 spots on the list.*

Each member will be asked to vote on the candidates in two different ways, first they must rank the candidates, secondly, for each candidate they must vote to approve/deny his/her spot on the candidate list.

*Example: There are three voters. They vote as follows:*

Vote 1:	Order	Yes/No		Vote 2:	Order	Yes/No		Vote 3:	Order	Yes/No
	E	Y			E	Y			E	Y
	B	Y			C	Y			B	Y
	D	Y			D	Y			F	Y
	C	N			F	N			D	Y
	F	N			B	N			C	Y

To decide on the candidate list based on the votes the following steps are taken: First, all candidates who did not succeed in getting approved by the votes will be removed from the candidate list.

*Example:*

*Candidate F got more N than Y votes. He is therefore removed from the candidate list.*

Spot	Candidates	Elected
1	X	A
2	B,C	
3	D	
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11	E	
12		
...		
72		

Secondly the order is determined. This is done based on the order votes. The election is regarding as a series of elections, starting with spot 2 and ending with the last spot, which is done using IRV, based on the previous votes, in which for every election only the votes for the candidates for that spot count. All the losing

candidates for a certain spot will count as candidates for the next spot. In case there are no candidates for a certain spot the seats remain vacant.

*Example:*

*For spot 2 there are two candidates, B and C. This means the 3 votes count as follows:*

Vote 1:	Order			Vote 2:	Order			Vote 3:	Order	Yes/No
	B				C				B	
	C				B				C	

*Candidate B has a majority of the votes and therefore gets elected. Candidate C becomes a candidate for spot 3. This means for spot 3, there are two candidates, C and D. This means the 3 votes count as follows:*

Vote 1:	Order			Vote 2:	Order			Vote 3:	Order	
	D				C				D	
	C				D				C	

*This means D is elected and C becomes a candidate for spot 4. For spot 4 there is only one candidate: C. This means candidate C is elected. There are no candidates for spot 5. This means spot 5 remains vacant. Using this system, the result will be as follows:*

Spot	Candidates	Elected
1	X	A
2	B,C	B
3	D	D
4		C
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11	E,F	E
12		
...		
72		

This determines the main spot the candidates will have on the list. The other spots will be filled by the same candidates. This is done for every spot, starting with the highest (the one with the lowest nr) by looking only to the lowest spots of each candidate that are still above the vacant spot. The candidate that holds the spot farthest from the vacant spot, will get that spot.

*Example:*

*For the given example that would mean the list would look like this:*

1 A	11 E	21 E
2 B	12 D	22 D
3 D	13 C	23 C
4 C	14 A	24 A
5 A	15 B	25 B
6 B	16 E	26 E
7 D	17 D	27 D
8 C	18 C	28 C
9 A	19 A	29 A
10 B	20 B	30 B

**Senäts endorsements.**

Voting on Senäts endorsements will take at least 3 days and will also take place during the last week of congress. All known candidates, including those outside the party are also automatically a candidate for the endorsement, unless they refuse to accept the endorsements. Voting will be done using FTPT, but a candidate must get a majority of all votes, including blank votes to get the endorsements.

**Other issues.**

The congress may also vote on other issues, like removing/accepting members or adding extra policy to the manifesto. All these votes must take at least three days.

# **SECTION 6. SEVENTH CONGRESS (51<sup>st</sup> COSA) PARTY DOCUMENTS**

## **50-WORD STATEMENTS**

### **1. Party Statement**

The MRPT has actively led a successful government, passed various important reforms in the Ziu and missed few votes compared to other major parties. However, Talossa still faces many challenges and we're not done solving them. We humbly ask your confidence to lead Talossa another term. Keep Course, vote MRPT!

### **2. PĚR on The Senators are People, not Parties Amendment**

Senators represent their province, not their party. They should campaign based on their own merits rather than depend on party endorsements to get elected. This provides more room for Senators to act independent of their party as well.

### **3. PĚR on The OrgLaw Amendment (Nonfeasance) Act**

Currently, the only way to remove a monarch is if they are convicted of a crime or become medically incapacitated. This bill allows for the removal of a monarch if they are grossly negligent in performing their duties, letting Talossans have a monarch who will better serve them.

### **4. PĚR on The Advisory King Amendment**

While the King works well as a non-partisan check on the Ziu, the will of one unelected man must not be allowed to stand in the way of the will of the people for an extended period. Vote to change the King's legislative veto into a suspensive veto.

### **5. PĚR on The ORGANIC LAW AMENDMENT (Amendments (I Can't Believe This Is Still Ambiguous But Apparently It Is)) BILL**

This bill affirms that amendments which have passed referendum are part of the Organic Law even if they have not been proclaimed by the King. After three separate lawsuits and a previous amendment concerning the matter, all of which led to different results, we need clarity on this important issue.

### **6. PĚR on The Due Process Amendment**

The current phrasing of the Covenant of Rights and Freedoms is unclear as to when protections concerning due process of law and prohibitions on double jeopardy apply.

This amendment makes sure that these important aspects of our legal system always apply.

## **MANIFESTO**

### **On micronations:**

No diplomatic relations with "bug-micronations".

The Foreign Ministry should try to investigate what serious, "like minded" "micronations" are currently active and the potential risks and benefits associated with various forms of diplomatic contacts with such nations, within the limits of the Afaes Utphätseshti Act.

The government should try to increase its visibility in the micronational world.

### **On the Senate:**

Provinces should be in charge of electing Senators, whenever possible.

A small fee for accepting seats in the Senate might be introduced in the future, but only if necessary because webhosting consistently costs more than revenue generated by donations and stamp/coin/talossaware sales.

Votes in the Senate should be degressively proportional to the number of citizens of the province a senator represents.

### **On the Cosa:**

On the long term Talossa needs a Real Cosâ, which will be achieved by a combination of population growth and a decrease in the size of the Cosâ to sixty seats.

The Seneschal should be elected by the Cosa using a preferential ballot rather than be appointed by the King. On the long term, the MRPT will consider the possibility of a PM directly elected by the voters.

The fee for participating in Cosa elections may only be raised if absolutely necessary for the purpose of webhosting and not before a fee for accepting seats in the Senate has been introduced.

### **On the secret ballot:**

The MRPT is happy with the current amendment to introduce a semi-secret ballot, but would like to go one step further and introduce a full automated secret ballot for Cosâ and Senatorial elections, under the condition that a diverse independent committee has access to the admin account to monitor the elections.

### **On separation of power:**

The MRPT believes that on the long term further separation of power is needed.

Too many offices should not be held by too few people. This can however only be achieved alongside a growth of the population.

When Talossa has more than 1000 citizens full separation of power between the judiciary, executive and legislative should, at least on a national level, be realistic.

### **On citizenship and privacy:**

The MRPT does not support plans to make immigration laws stricter in the sense that more activity or knowledge from the prospective citizen is required than under the current rules.

Any contact information received from the prospective by the Interior Ministry or the Chancery is strictly private and may not be shared with third parties outside the Interior Ministry or the Chancery, with the exception of email addresses, which may be shared with the Electoral Commission, and provincial institutions that have tasks similar to that of the Chancery. Provinces may use the chancery database to maintain their own email database for the purpose of holding elections. The list of email addresses should be regularly updated by the chancery.

The MRPT believes that Talossan citizenship should not prevent Talossans from pursuing their own interests outside Talossa and will protect the right of Talossans to do so. This includes joining micronations.

### **On provincial assignment:**

Provincial assignment should remain based on actual geographical location.

The default option for moving permanently across provincial assignment borders should be a change of province.

Increasing provincial activity.

The census should be used to identify citizens who are assigned to the "wrong" province and provide them with the option of changing province.

### **On Laws of the Kingdom:**

When a project can be completed without any new legislation, it should generally be completed without any new legislation.

Many provisions of the Organic Law would be better suited as part of Statutory Law.

Whenever the OrgLaw is reformed in its entirety, a midterm referendum should be held to allow additional legislation during that term.

The MRPT supports the adoption of the Organic Law proposed by the Committee for Organic and Statutory Reform, but is willing to work with the proponents of other proposals if doing so would result in a new Organic Law which both rids the Organic



Law of its many provisions which are better suited to statutory law, and either advances the ideals of the MRPT or retains most of the current features of Talossan Democracy and Monarchy.

The MRPT does not believe that frequently amending the Organic Law is inherently bad, as doing so allows Talossa to experiment with and perfect government systems

### **On culture:**

Promoting and protecting Talossan culture, language and traditions. The CUG remains the institution responsible for protecting the Talossan language.

The government should not try to do what Talossans can do themselves, but instead stimulate private initiative.

In most cases, the Government should facilitate and support cultural projects, rather than lead or own them.

The Ziu should in most cases refrain from endorsing cultural practices as being "Talossan" when there is no evidence the practice is in fact strongly related to Talossan culture.

### **On awards and recognition:**

The MRPT will continue and expand a nationwide dialogue on the creation a formal National Honours System for the purposes of providing a mechanism of recognition for civic contributions & service to our nation and will support the creation of such a system.

### **On judicial reform:**

The MRPT is committed to reforming the Royal Talossan Bar, in a way that allows competent and dedicated prospective barristers to be admitted to the Bar through a period of apprenticeship and an automated law exam. Unless the Royal Society can guarantee regular, scheduled law courses, attendance and graduation should not be compulsory to seek admission to the Bar. Measures will be sought to ensure that such a reform is reached with broad, nonpartisan consensus.

### **On the Monarchy and the Royal Household:**

The MRPT is fundamentally monarchist, and supports the hereditary Monarchy. However, we also believe in democratic values, which means the Kings political power should be limited. Additionally, there should be democratic way to remove the monarch if there is large public and parliamentary support for such a step.

Officers currently part of the royal household should remain within the royal household.

### **On Talossan webpresence:**

The government should continue paying for Talossa.com and kingdomoftalossa.net.

The ministry of STUFF should coordinate with the Talossan Web Registrant to find cheaper hosting options for Talossa.com and Kingdomoftalossa.net.

The government should aim to archive the remaining content of Kingdomoftalossa.net and close the site by 2020.

An MRPT minister of STUFF will continue making talossa.com both up to date and updateproof by removing unnecessary pages and transferring content to the wiki.

Finalising the nationalisation of the Talossan database should be a priority for the next government.

The MRPT is committed to allow both privately run fora and create a government run forum in the form of telecomuna in the future, but might choose to accept a further delay if Talossa is not ready for two separate fora yet.

### **Financial expectations (start 51st cosa term - start 52nd cosa term):**

Election fees 52nd Cosa election: +50\$

Sales (Coins/Stamps/Talossaware): +100\$

Donations Kingdom: +75\$

Donations Talossaid +25\$

Talossaid -25\$

Webhosting reimbursements 50th Cosa: -91.48\$

Webhosting costs 51st Cosa -245.82\$

Additional expenses -30\$

Total -142.30\$

## **MOTIONS**

**Motion 1.** The congress urges MCs not to vote in favour of a whole new orglaw until the proposal has been voted on and approved by the MRPT membership.

**Motion 2.** The Congress urges any member who may be involved in setting Cabinet policy in the next Government to treat the issue of participation apathy from old and newly immigrated Talossans alike as an absolute priority.